OFFICIAL DISINGENUOUSNESS.

will our readers have the kindness to read the following extract from the President's late message to Congress, and note carefully his version of the instructions he gave to the governor of Kansas?

"Congress declared it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this (the Kansas territorial) act hot to legislate late and Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Under it Kansas, 'when admitted as a State,' was to 'be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

mission.

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegate elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kanas themselves should decide this question by a direct rote! On this subject I confess I had never entertained a school doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March lest, recrety and that when a constitution that, be submitted to the people of the ferticity, they much be protected in the exercise of their expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.

y fraud or violence."

Now, Mr. President, permit us to ask whether you said

sordy that in your instructions! Here is an extract from
those natructions which conveys to our mind a different

these fastrottons which conveys to dur limit a direction impression:

When such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

This is a fair illustration of the manner in which the President is misrepresented just now on the subject of Kansas, and shows how the opposition are driven, in order te frame even a plausible attack upon his position, to impute to him language he never used and sentiments he never entertained. The alleged extract from Gov. Walker's instructions, which is paraded in the preceding article as proof of "official disingenuousness," is proof only of editorial ignorance or editorial deception. No such paragraph can be found in Gov. Walker's instructions, or any paragraph with a similar meaning. The President merely said" in those instructions exactly what he himself made public on this point in his annual message, and the remaining sentence, as quoted by the Post, belongs exclusively to Gov. Walker—as anybody will see by referring to his letter. "When such constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, (said President Buchanan,) they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for r against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." It is Gov. Walker who adds, "that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitytion will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress.' The President never made any such declaration as this. The President never pledged himself to oppose the constitution unless it was submitted to the people. This pledge was among the indiscretions of Gov. Walker, and involved the absurdity of determining the legality of the convention by the character of its action. If the convention shall act in accordance with my views, (the governor substantially declared.) its action shall be maintained; but if not, then the whole convention is a swindle and a fraud, and it shall have no chance in Congress. The mere statement of this position is a sufficient demonstra-

ion of its folly, and we do not propose to waste any Stilling Schemes for December, it no show It is of more consequence to point out to our readers that the policy of Gov. Walker's instructions is precisely the policy which Gov. Walker resigned rather than execute. What had he to do in the Territory if he had remained there? Nothing more than what he was told to do when he first went to Kansas. He was to keep the peace. He was to preserve the security of elections. He was to see that no violence restrained the fair expression of the popular will. The convention had met and done its werk and adjourned. It was a legally-authorized convention. It had been so recognised by the President, and so recognised by himself. In the exercise of its discretion, it had not submitted the constitution to the people. For this result Gov. Walker had no responsibility, nor, as governor of the Territory, given to Kansas its chief interest, and the only question which, in the judgment of the President, it was required to submit by the terms of the Kansas bill. It remained only for the people to have a fair vote on that question, and then the constitution was to be sent to Congress, with or without slavery, as that vote might determine. The President issued instructions accordingly. He was still for peace in Kansas. He still wanted a fair election. He still respected the authority of the convention. and he still hoped that its action might have a favorable result. What inconsistency is there between this policy and the instructions? Between Gov. Walker's conduct in Kansas and the instructions under which he went there, there may be some inconsistency; but between his instructions and the President's message there is no inconsistency at all. What was the President to do? Was he to treat the Kansas convention as having never occurred? Was he to ignore its action altogether? Or, what is more monstrous yet, was he to take the field against it, and attempt to prevent it from having its legitimate hearing in Congress? Sup-pose he had done this suppose he had treated the convention as if it had never occurredsuppose he had directed a call of the legislature to declare the convention a fraud and the elections ordered by it illegal suppose he had done all this: can anybody doubt the result? Not only would there be no peace in Kansas, but in Congress and the country he would be now loudly denounced for having intervened, in violation of his duty, to keep the Kansas constitution from Congress, and to prevent Kansas from being admitted into the Union. He was guilty of no such folly as this, and most fortunate is it for the country that he was not. . Under his wise and statesmanlike policy the principle of popular sovereignty was maintained, held, the right of the convention was recognised, the elections ordered by it were respected, and it when they were determined, the constitution, with without slavery, as their decision might be, should be transmitted to Congress, and that Kansas

thority alike of the people and of the convention; would have given Congress no chance to act, and might keep Kansas out of the Union forever, and forever a prey to agitation and discord. Do the people want such a result as that?

SENATOR GREEN'S GREAT ARGUMENT IN REPLY TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We have rarely ever published an abler or more dmirable argument than that which fills our columns to-day. As a first effort in the Senate, it is one of he defined his own understanding of the manner in he most successful ever delivered, and has placed which they shall do all this. He nowhere contended its author at once in the front rank of debate in that that they are to obtain authority from Congress to do conspicuous body. It is conclusive in its facts. searching and exhausting in its argument, admirably terse, clear, and vigorous in style, and elevated in tone and temper. As a reply, it is complete and triumphant; and, measuring by the ability and reputation of the competitor baffled and overthrown, it ranks its author among the first intellects in the

It is greatly to be regretted that this speech could not have reached Kansas before the election, which transpired there on Monday. That of Senator Douglas doubtless did reach the Territory in time to effec great deal of mischief; and the causes by which the delivery of Mr. Green's was delayed are to be deplored as a public calamity. The poison was administered, while the antidote was withheld.

And this, indeed, is the great wrong inflicted by the senator from Illinois in his recent movement. It is not that, abstractly considered, there could be any heinous wrong in demanding that a constitution should be submitted to the people of a new State for the expression of their will upon its provisions. It is not that in ordinary cases, and under ordinary cirumstances, a senator may not change his position at will, without censure, upon a question whether the authorities of a Territory may not originate proceedings for the framing of a State constitution, or wheth-er Congress should originate them in every case. It is not that democrats may not differ consistently. and may not agree to differ harmoniously, on these points, of much theoretical interest, but of little practical importance. The harm, the wrong, is thisthat the angry sectional question of slavery, divest ed of all entanglement with other questions, being about to be settled by a free vote of all the people of Kansas, in the manner contemplated by the Nebraska-Kansas act, by the author of the act, by the democratic party of the Union, by the whole nationin a manner that could not fail to have been satisfac tory to all conservative and fair men-this very mo ment was chosen by Mr. Douglas and by Governor Walker to step in between the expectation of their party and of all honest men in the Union, and its redization. Their movement, by entangling the question of slavery with other issues, confusing and com plicating the troubles in Kansas, and preventing a settlement of the fierce controversy that has agitated the Union so long, has powerfully aided the abolitionists, anxious to keep open the controversy, in persuading the people from the polls, and in moving heaven and earth against the accomplishment of oaceful and final vote. Men that, at such a juncture of affairs, in a manner so wanton and mischievous, could separate from their political friends, and abet with their support agitators like Lane, Brown, and the Topeka militia, in an effort so diabolical as that of defeating a settlement of the slavery question in Kansas in the absolutely fair manner that has been provided, will invoke fine theories and abstract principles of government in vain for their justifica-

speech of Judge Douglas, to which Senator Green replies with so overwhelming an array of facts, is its glaring inconsistency with his whole former course on the subject of congressional power in the Territories. His claims of power for the inhabitants of the Territory and their representatives had been strongly objected to by constitutional statesmen for the extreme to which he carried them. His present position is, that instruments legalizing or forbidding slavery, or any other domestic institution of a Territory, can only be framed by a body authorized by Congress, and even then can have no validity un- the Mercury. The press of Charleston unite in less ratified by the people at the polls. Yet, until expressing their high appreciation of his exalted convention did submit to the people the question of be established or abolished by ordinary statutory elavery—the great, exciting question which has legislation, which is never submitted to the people for their approval; and that a territorial legislature is not only competent to all possible legislation for a Territory, but that any interference by Congress with it is impertinent. In proof of this allegation we have only to quote from his concluding speech on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, delivered just before its passage, March 3, 1854. It will be seen that he deliberately and earnestly claimed those powers for a Territory and its legislature which have been characterized by the obnoxious epithet of squatter sovereignty, and insisted that a territorial legislature could do by ordinary statute, without the sanction either of the people or Congress, what now he contends cannot be done even by a constitution unless authorized by Congress and sanctioned by the people. He said :

Extracts from Judge Douglas's closing speech on the Nebraska Kansas bill, March 3, 1854.

The Utah and New Mexico bills of 1850 proposed to ave the people of Utah and New Mexico free to decid the slavery question for themselves, in the precise lar guage of the Nebraska bill now under discussion. A fe-weeks afterwards the Committee of Thirteen took thos weeks afterwards the Committee of Thirteen took those two bills and put a wafer between them, and reported them back to the Senate as one bill, with some slight amendments. One of those amendments was that the territorial legislatures should not legislate upon the subject of African slavery. I objected to this provision upon the ground that it subvected the great principle of self-government, upon which the bill had been originally framed by the Territorial Committee. On the first trial the Senate refused to strike it out, but subsequently did so, after full debate, in order to establish that principle as the rule of action in territorial organizations.

did so, after full debate, in order to establish that principle as the rule of action in territorial organizations.

Mr. Dodge. It was done on your own motion.

Mr. Douglas. Upon this point I trust I will be excused for reading one or two sentences from some remarks I made in the Senate on the 3d of June, 1850.

[Amongst other extracts he read this.] "I do not see how those of us who have taken the position which we have taken, (that of non-interference,) and have argued in the sentence of the circle of the sentence of t have taken, (that of non-interference,) and have argued in favor of the right of the people to legislate for themselves on this question, can support such a provision without abandoning all the arguments which we urged in the presidential campaign of 1848, and the principles set forth by the honorable senator from Michigan in that letter which is known as the Nicholson letter," &c.

2 2 1 refused to support the celebrated omnibus bill in 1850 mid the elementary provision was stricken out.

ons of the Kansas-Nebraska bill were up-bus bill in 1850 until the elmoxious procision was stricken out, and the principle of self-government restored, as it existed in my original bill, &c.

was held that they should be free and peaceful, and when they were determined, the constitution with when they were determined, the constitution with tions of the Illinois legislature, passed in 1850-'51,

might come into the Union, if Congress should so de-cide. Any other policy would have denied the an-

lege—the birthright of freemen, the gift of Heaven, secured to us by the blood of our ancestors—ought to be extended to future generations; and no limitation ought to be applied to this power in the organization of any Territory of the United States, of either a territorial government or a State constitution: Provided, The government so established shall be republican, and in conformity with the constitution.

In this same memorable speech, in which he so often alluded to "the right of the people of the Territories to legislate for themselves, and to form for themselves their own institutions and government. what they may desire, or that the form of a ratifying vote at the pells is essential to the validity of their action; but ignored Congress in every line and word, and declared that the "decision" by the people of their local questions is to be made "by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose." Quoting from his report, made in the early part of the session of 1853-'54, on introducing the Nebraska bill, he said :

After making a brief argument in defence of this principle, that report proceeds as follows:

"From these provisions, it is apparent that the compromise measures of 1850 aftern and rest upon the following reposition.

wing propositions:

"First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in
ie Territories, and in the new States to be formed thereom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing
nearein by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them

We think in these brief extracts we have made rom probably the greatest speech of Judge Dougas's life, he has completely overthrown himself in he remarkable position he has recently assumed, and answered every word he has uttered in his speech of the 9th instant.

Not only was he thus committed in advance to nction of the whole class of measures which have sulted in producing the Lecompton constitution, but down to as late a date as the middle of last June he is recorded as a supporter of this movement. We quote from the Chicago Times of the 16th of that onth an extract from his well-remembered speech at Springfield: AM PRIATE CHIEF

at Springfield:

"Upon the Kansas question he had little to say. His opinions on that question were well known, and he had nothing to add, except that subsequent experience and reflection had confirmed him in the correctness of the judgment he had so often advanced in the Senate and before the people.

"He spoke of the furness and the justice of the law, giving the people an opportunity of expressing their honest convictions on the subject of slavery in a constitutional manner, by means of a constitutional convention soon to med, to de-

the people an opportunity of expressing their nonest conrictions on the subject of slavery in a constitutional manner, by means of a constitutional convention soon to meet, to decide that and all other important matters connected with the
future of the new State of Kansas. The people of that
beautiful Territory would soon speak, [in the election of
delegates to the convention.] We would soon have,
he had no doubt, a free and quiet expression of opinion,
by means of the elective franchise, from that silent, but
most certain weapon of a free people—the ballot-box.
Should the enemies of that mode of settling the much-exed question of slavery in that Territory blindly and obstinately refuse to
exercise the rights assured them by the laws of Congress, upon
their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsibility. For
his part, he was satisfied the democratic party in Congress had done their duty, and he was equally well satisfied that the democratic party in the Territory of Kansas
would do theirs in a manner gratifying to the heart of
every friend of the constitution and the Union."

Under ordinary circumstances it would not be le-

Under ordinary circumstances it would not be leritimate to quote against Judge Douglas the evidence of black-republican witnesses; yet, at present, their estimony may be presumed less obnoxious to him. Accordingly, we copy from the Chicago Democrat the following allegation, and do not suppose it could have been made unless founded in fact. Says the Democrat of the 5th instant :

Democrat of the 5th instant:

"It will be recollected, that time and time again is speeches, and in editorials in his organ in this city tudge Douglas has asserted that the constitution of Kar

But we shall not detain the reader longer from the perusal of the masterly effort of Sepator Green

### DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Mr. John Milton Clapp, for many years an acting and assistant editor of the Charleston Mercury. He was a native of the State of Ohio, graduated at Yale College, and, upon the invitation of some of his classmates, obtained employment at Beaufort, South Carolina, as the principal teacher of Beaufort College. Subsequently he formed an editorial connexion with

### INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

We learn that the War Department has been adrised of the receipt in New York of two boxes of ire arms, being a present from her Majesty's govrument to the government of the United States, in cknowledgment of a similar present made to the English government by our own in August last.

### CORRECTION

It appears that the name of Lieutenant Thomas H evens was omitted, through some mistake, from the list of naval officers, as published yesterday morning, who have been restored to the active list and nominated to the Senate. He was dropped from the navy by the retiring board.

### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The official bond of John D. Evans, as receiver and ory, has been approved in the penalty of \$55,000. The following is a statement of the business of the presents in a beautiful style. and Office for five weeks, ending December 5th.

1857 :	
Letters received and registerd 4.	01
" written 3.	31
Patents engrossed10	49
" recorded 9.	06
transmitted	12
Entries in tract books20	63
Acres of scrip issued 4,	07

THE ARCTIC MEDALS.

The medals presented by the English government to the officers and men of the American Arctic Exedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin and his ompanions bear on one side a medallion profile of the Queen of England, with the inscription "Victoria REGINA;" and on the reverse, the representation of a ship lifted up on the pack of ice, with men drawing a sledge as if about to abandon the ship, and antains of ice near at hand. This side bears the inscription, " FOR ARCTIC DISCOVERIES, 1818-1855." The medal is of silver, octagonal in shape, and is suspended by a white satin ribbon, a five-pointed star connecting the medal with the ring.

The Washington Union contains an editorial, five colins in length, replying to Senator Douglas's speech It is very ably written, and is a complete answer points raised by the senator. It is very respectful to the distinguished statesman, and written in a style which constantly exhibits the greatest regret for the occasion which created a difference between the President and the ablest senator of the United States .- Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

Changs Girs. Should any of our readers be at all perplexed in selecting gifts for their friends, we recommend them to call at the bookstores, for books are always evidences of the good taste of the donors, and carry with them besides an implied compliment to the

telligence of the receiver.

Taylor & Maury have an extensive and varied assortment of fine English editions of standard works for the library or the centre-table, among them a splendid edi-tion of the poems of Dr. Mackay, who is soon to visit They have also many handsome American publica-ions adapted for gifts, with writing-desks, jewel-boxes,

Franck Taylor, as will be seen by his advertis as a large collection of books for the juveniles, some of them very attractive, which purchasers should not fail-

Shillington has also a great variety of attractive works, dapted for gifts, which he has just brought from New

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The meetings of this body, at the Smithsonian Institution, were of unusual interest to the friends of education and others interested in the future welfare of this District. Statistical reports pre sented showed that there are now in Washington city 19,697 children. Of these, 3,228 attend private schools, 2,400 attend public schools, and 5,069 do not enjoy edu-

cational advantages.

Hon. Henry Barnard (who is now on his way to ad vance the cause of education in Kentucky) delivered in-teresting addresses on public schools, and on the reforma-tory schools established in France, Germany, and Great Britain for the education and reformation of young va-grants and criminals. Mr. Emerson, of Boston, also gave his views on these reformatory schools, suggested

FUNRIBLE HONORS TO CRAWFORD.—We learn that, al-though the artists of this city have had no opportunity of paying tribute to the high genius and noble qualities of Crawford, a movement is on foot which will enable them to do so in a shape more enduring than mere words, by contributing towards a memorial which is to be erected to his memory in Rome.

This memorial will probably be a cast, in bronze, of the

this memorial will probably be a cast, in propagation of the statue of an Indian which is to adorn one of the pediments of the Capitol extension. It was considered by the gifted sculptor, as well as by his brother artists at Rome, his master-piece in the art of intense expression. Besides, that expression denotes intense grief—a feeling which the brother-artists of the deceased wish to evince, while they are glad to see it manifested by other classes of the com-

Indian Visitors.—Delegations from the Poncas tribe of Indians, who are located on the "Running Water," a tributary of the Missouri; and the Pawnees of Platte valley, are now here, or on their way, to negotiate for the sale of their territory. We may therefore expect to see representatives of the "red men of the forest" among the many visitors who will be attracted to the metropolis from all sections of our Union, either by usiness affairs or the promised galeties of "the season.

THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER. Workmen are now employed in putting up the iron frame work which is to form the gallery around the new Senate chamber. The cor-ridors leading to this are apparently more spacious than are those in the other wing of the Capitol, and the hall itself is better proportioned. The ceiling is completed, and is in a simple, yet effective style. It will be some months before the new Senate chamber can be made

nniversary celebrated by the craftsmen of the printer-philosopher, comes this year on a Sunday. The Columbia Typographical Society will therefore give the ball with which they propose to honor the memory of Franklin, and at the same time celebrate their forty-third anniversary, on Monday evening, January 18. It will of course be a brilliant and an agreeable festival.

PAINTING ON GLASS. -Twelve panes of painted glass, stended for the door leading into the new conservator cutive Mansion, with other specimens of the recently-revived art, are now on exhibition in the passage leading to the Library from the rotundo of the Capitol. They are of the florid mythological style prevalent in the nittee-rooms of the new Capitol, and are executed in a very creditable style.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on Sunday over the re sins of Gen. David Newland, (formerly of North Carolina, but recently of Wisconsin,) which were found in the city canal. The jury returned a verdict that the dediploma was among the papers found in his pocket, that fraternity took possession of the body for interment. BUST OF THE VICE PRESIDENT. - We learn that the Cap-

itol will soon be graced by a bust of Vice President Breckinridge, just executed by his townsman, T. D. of rare merit. bust speak of it in the very highest terms, both as a faithful likeness and as a rare work of art.

ILLUSTRATIONS of this metropolis are generally mere ricatures, revamped from old engravings in the guidebooks. We understand, however, that the proprietor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper has sent an accomplished artist here, to sketch the prominent gatherings and events of "the season."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The course of lectures no being delivered at the Smithsonian Institution by Prof. Le Conte will be followed by a course on "Arctic explorations" by Dr. Hayes, who accompanied Dr. Kane in his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

THE FRENCH PICTURES, which have attracted so much attention at New York, will probably be brought to this city soon, as the agent was here last week to examine lo-This will be a collection worth examining.

CARDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS are elegantly written by Mr. disbursing agent at Minneapolis, Minnesota Terri- Andrews, the mute card-writer, who sits in the vestibule

> EARLY. - A fine shad was eaught in the Potomac river n Monday night, and has since been presented to the

FOR SALE—A valuable and pleasant pew in St. John's Church. Inquire of Anthony Hyde, esq., at Riggs & Dec 19—dif

FROST KING. C. WOODWARD'S Metropolitan Stove and Grate

FINE EDITIONS, in fine bindings, of Byron, Campbell, Pope, Burns, Milton, Shakepeare, Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Tennyson, Cowper, Thomson, Young, Akeneide, Rogers, Gay, Hemans, Hood, Shelly, Souther, Gray, Wordsworth, Keats, Moore, Scott, Howitt, Spenser, Dryden, Goldamith, and many other poets, may be found at the besicutor of the undersigned, mostly imported by himself direct from London, some of them with beautiful illustrations.

FRANCK TAYLOR. 22 THA WO YELLIAN

CHEAP JUVENILE BOOKS.—The undersigned has set apart from his other stock a large collection of books youthe of all ages, by the hest writers; books which have been stitue in past years, though now forced somewhat into the back and you the set of t

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNIand his contemporaries; by John C. Hamilton. Volume 1

BLANCHARD & MOHUN, Corner of Penn. avenue and 11th stree

#### AND THE PROPERTY OF PERSONS AND ASSESSED.

Interesting from Kansas. Lane Shot. Later from the Plains Sr. Louis, Dec. 22.—A letter in the St. Louis Demo-crat says that Gen. Lane was shot at Lecompton by a gov-ernment official on the 15th, in a political discussion. Much excitement prevailed. Russell, Van Vliet, and Sanders were en route for Washington. Stanton was still act-ing as governor on the 19th.

ing as governor on the 19th.

Gen. Harney had despatched two companies of cavalry, upon Stanton's requisition, to suppress rebellion a Fort Scott, where several lives were sacrificed; Harney had also posted troops at Leavenworth, Lecompton, and

other points.

An arrival from the plains reports that two companie of the 5th hifantry had met with reverses, and that the depot at Fort Laramic is threatened by the Mormons.

The Minnesota Senators. Chicago, Dec. 22.—The democratic legislative caucu-of Minnesota, on the 15th instant, unanimously nomi-nated Henry M. Rice and Gen. Shields for United States

Ballimore, Dec. 22.—Claggett, who was convicted or murder in the second degree, for killing Jerome B. White, about two mouths ago, was this morning sen-tenced to ten years and six months confinement in the penitentary. The motion for a new trial was with-

Later from Havana.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The steamship Catawba has arrived from Havana, bringing dates to the 18th inst. Sugar market firm. Stock in port, 25,000 boxes. Sterling exchange, 113 a 114; exchange on New York, 103 a 104; short sight drafts command 108.

Death of Judge Potter, of North Carolina. Persessumo, Dec. 22.—Henry Potter, judge of United States district court for North Carolina, died Sunday last at Fayetteville, aged 93.

Nicaragua Excilement at New Orleans New Obleans, Dec. 21.—A strong feeling in favor of the Nicaragua cause is beginning to show itself here. A meeting is to be held to-morrow evening to devise means to further the present attempt of Walker.

#### Markets.

New Orleans, Dec. 19.—Sales of cotton to-day 5,000 bales; the market is generally unchanged. Flour is active at \$4 25 a \$4 62\frac{1}{2}. Lard, in barrels, 9\frac{1}{4} a 9\frac{1}{4}. Bacon, shoulders, 5\frac{1}{2}; hams, 7. Other articles without

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 21.—There have been 5,000 be New Orleans, Dec 21.—There have been 5,000 bales of cotton sold to-day, prices are easier, though not warranting a change in quotations; holders are awaiting the news by the steamer Adriatic. Sugar is selling at 44 a 5 cen's for fair. Molasses has declined 2—sales at 184. Flour has a declining tendency, sales at 34 50. Mixed corn, 58 a 60 cents. Lard, in barrels, 9 cents. Sugar unchanged. Exchange on London 1041 a 1052. Exchange on New York 1 a 2 discount.

New York, Dec. 22.—Cotton—sales to-day 300 bales. Market drooping. Flour heavy—sales 7,500 barrels; State, \$4 20 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$4 70 a \$4 90; southern, \$4 75 a \$5. Wheat firm—sales 9,500 bushels; Milwan-Lis club, 92 a 102 cents. Corn declined; white, 56 a

State, \$4 20 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$4 70 a \$4 30; Southern, \$4 75 a \$5. Wheat firm sales 9,500 bushels; Milwaukie club, \$9 a 102 cents. Corn declined; white, 56 a 60 cents; yellow, 58 a 64 cents. Mess pork has declined 5 cents—\$15 45 a \$15 85; prime, \$13 50 a \$13 75. Beef unchanged. Sugar firm. Turpentine heavy, 39 a 39½ cents. Rosin heavy, \$1 30. Tar, \$1 62½.

#### Bank of Metropolis,

A NEW BOOK.—D. Appleton & Co., of New York, have in press, and will publish as soon as the subscription lists are closed, a work called "The Book of the Great Railway Celebration of 1857."

This book has been prepared with much labor and care, and will be found to possess an interest to all readers, but especially to the great railroad community, and to the guests and others connected in any manner with the late excursions and celebrations of 1857.

It will contain some 400 pages of reading matter, and will be amply illustrated by a reliable general railroad map, and from 30 to 40 beautiful engravings.

TERPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—Taylor & Manry amounce the completion of their arrangements for the approaching season. Their stock includes a careful selection of magniticently-illustrated standard and other works, in plain and ornamenal bindings, an unprecedented variety of English, and American juve life books, and a choice assortment of fibbe and prayer books, in the cowest styles,) albums, portfolios, writing decks; inkeitands, cabas, &c., o which they respectfully invite attention.

TAYLOR & MAURYS

CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR 1858 .—The Little Com-HILDREN S BOOKS FOR 1508.—The LILLE COM-moders Mether's True Stories: The Wonderfal Mirror; Richard the Lion-hearted; Herose of History; Tales of Sca and Land; Inquis-tive Jack; Bick Boidhere; What to do and how to doit; Liberian Sa-ble Hunter; True Stories and Faise Tales from the German; Belle and Lilley, or the Golden Rule; Aunt Mavon's Nursery Rhymes; Naughty Boys and Girle; Fairy Tales, by the Countess D'Aulnoy; and many

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED ware.—M. W. Galt & Bro. invite attention to their stock of now and elegant goods suited to the present season. They enumerin part— Ladiea' and gentlemen's gold enamelled watches, richly studded

with diamonds
Diamond bracelets, brooches, and ear-rings
Diamond, emerald, ruby, and pearl fluger-rings
Diamond crosses, diamond, emerald, ruby, and pearl attels
stone, camee, pearl, coral, malachite, forentine, mosaic,
other varieties of necklaces, bracelets, brooches, an

owner varieties of necklaces, bracelets, broce Solid silver tea sets, waiters Pitchers, gubiets, cupe, spoons Forks, fruit and de-

Kettles, soup tureens, waiters Casters, cake baskets, butter coolers, card trays, &c. he above, with a world of other articles too numerous

advertisement, have been gotton up especially for the and will be found to embrace the largest variety ever einstemers.
In search of presents will find it to their advantage to my selection while our stock is complete.

M. W. GALT & BRO,

Jewellers, 334 Fean, avenue,
between 2th and 10th streete

THE LAST LOT THIS SEASON.-We open this

morning the last to of those very superior black and other looks for ladice that we shall have this seeson.

In point of style, material, trimming, and finish they are considered he very best make ever offered in this market.

Black cloths, ribbed and plain, thick and thin, and real black Lyon's lik velvets, all widths, for ladice' clocks and basques, probably the

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market

WILLARD'S HOFEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard.

ON THE REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—We

are opening daily—

tich sities, robes, plauls, valencias, and all other styles of rich
ses goods, all of which, with our vast stock on hand, is placed on
reduced scale of prices. Every article marked at its present ry large. Embroideries, large lots of new and choice styles, with all our other

Enshrolderies, large lots of new and choice styles, while a stock, at astonishingly low prices. Our stock of all fabrics, adapted for general family wants, never so large and varied as now.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all reases.

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Dec 15—10thif Opposite Centre Market.

THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY and the Church
Almanac for 1888. Just received.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN.

CONFECTIONARY FOR THE HOLIDAYS .- The

similar establishment in the city and at a discount of a from last your's prices.

"A la Ville de Paris, Penn, avenue between 12th and 13th stre

#### TELAN MACHINERY FOR SCREW PR By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

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By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

XTENSIVE Sale of a Choice Collection of Rare Old Wines and Liquors by Catalogue.—On Tuesday morning, becomber 22th, commencing at 1h o'clock, I shall sell at my sales from 2d theor from Ball, a rare collection of hottled Maiotra, sherry port, chrot, and champague wines, brandees, gin, whickey, as cet off, picking, alves, &c.

This consignment is made by one of the largest and most rehable houses in the city of New York, and embraces decidely the pured and most rare assortment of really superior states and liquors that has even been offered at auction to the Washington public.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a first days. The putention of connecisseurs is particularly, invited in the sate. Terms at sale.

C. W. BOTELER,

Des 20—4

TESTINGS OF RICH VELVET AND OTHER kinds in great profession of cloope styles.

e cloths and cassimores, communing at the medium grades as up to extra superfine, all at our proverbially low prices, pieces of the most approved shirting cottons.

pieces thick and thin pure Irish linear, make in Ireland to

PERRY & PROTHER CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Rich and costly sittle, robes, abawle, clouds, nearly, real is opine, vaienches, fine Paris embreuleries, &c.; many styles attituded; count before it, and but few above. In fact, all our entock, which is very large, and comprehends all first class nove famey dry goods, adapted for Christmas and New Year's prese as been marked down to its present actual cost value.

New supplies from the North and East doly.

Memburs of Congress, strangers, residents for the winter, and ens conflaily invited to inspect our stock, if but far their own prestion. cation.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is over-larged.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all

OUTFITS OF BLACK.—Families and others needing outlite of black will find our stock of all the requisites complete and most ample throughout the entire year.

Also, an immense stock of all kinds of dry goods of the very best
our northern and eastern correspondence.

MUSCOVITE BEAVER CLOTH, VERY THICK

and fine, a superior article for warm overcosts, with of cloths for over and dress costs. sase of gents' travelling shawts, or "mauda." e price only, marked in plain figures.

PERRY & SPOTHER, Central Stores, west building

THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS-To two of

Second, to all those who settle their bills promptly when presented, with increased facilities, experience, and energy, we trust to merit a continuation of their confidence.

To the third class, who settle their bills when it suits their convenience, we have only to say that we have decided to dispense with all bills with them in future.

Bigd punctuality is the hinge on which all our operations turn. Customers who do not devire their bills presented will please call at our deak for them price to the 1st precaine.

The present financial condition throughout the world will sufficiently explain the necessity that exists for prompt payments.

We are not opening any new bills. We make this statement to prevent applications.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Extensive scalers in dry goods of the best class,
"Central Stores," west building,
ouncestic Courter Mark

#### TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superier article of Hotland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distilery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian jumper berry, whose more vinous extract is discilled and rectified with its spiritous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, allogethet transcending in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretefore known.

sie by all the respectable droggists and grocers in the United States UPOLITIO WOLFE,

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Messrs. Taylor & Mau THE TURNER LEGACY.—Messrs. Taylor & Maulondon a series of fac-simile water color drawings by the best English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the last English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the last J. W. M.
Turner, R. A., in the shove collection, the property of the English
ation, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, London.

Also, Simpson's celebrated historical pointing of the Restoration of
the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her
Majesty the Queen of England, at Cowes, December 11, 1856, consigned to Messrs. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Messra.
Colonghi & Co., London.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Messrs. Wall
Stephens, & Co's stere. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)
Admission 25 cents.

# HENRY & CAMPBELL.

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Siouz City, Iowa,
Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money

ADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S REAL PARIS
kid gloves, a new supply, all colors and sizes, very best quality,
with a vast stock of foreign and domestic dry goods. One price only.
PERRY & BROTHER,
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LADIES' CLOAKS AND CLOAK CLOTHS. ADIES' CLOAKS
Large lots of the newest and best things out to
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opposite the Centre M On THE REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All silks, velvets, Valencias, plaids, robes, merinos. Casumeres, Stawks, popius, embroideries, &c.
One price only, marked in plain figures.
Dec 8—10tdif PERRY & BROTHER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspendiction of food, and exhausted vital ones, and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

Fut up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the drogsists and grocers in Wachington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, ribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel bronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of od, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital suergy

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

RTICLES WE OFFER AT LOW PRICES

goods
All our entire stock of embroideries
Our entire stock of shawls, which is very large and thoroughly

Our object is to make room for large spring supplies.

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TINE EDITIONS, in fine bindings, of Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, Macaulay, Rancroft, Irving, Prescott, Carlyle, Lamb, Robertson, Rollin, Plutarch, Roscoe, Goldsmith, Dean Swift, Hogarth, Mittor, Mackinski, Barnett, Banke, Mittor, Micewell, and of other eminent proce writers, may be found at the bookstore of the discount of the control direct from Lowelley.

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Dec 15-10tdif "Central Stores," west builds

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### TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

## Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to ravelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account be careful in purchasing the schnappe, as the whole with counterfeits and imitations. The gounter has name on the bottle cork, and label. For sale by all

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